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ABSTRACT

In 1987, the Washington State Board for Community College Education conducted a survey of institutionally related child care facilities and services. A campus child care survey was distributed to and returned by all 27 community colleges. Study findings included the following: (1) 20 colleges offered child care services and 3 provided subsidies to individual students through a voucher system; (2) about 1,800 children were served by the 20 college programs, with over half of the children enrolled in the child care program for less than seven hours per day; (3) 5% of those served were children of faculty and staff; (4) only one program accepted children under 1 year of age and eight served children between 1 and 2 and one-half years of age; (5) programs were staffed with a combination of full- and part-time staff, including student interns, college work study students, and parent volunteers; (6) all centers charged fees to parent users, with most using a sliding scale; (7) the centers were significantly affected by the implementation of the state employee comparable worth settlement in spring 1986; (8) 15 centers offered a parent education component with child care; and (9) four of the seven community colleges without child care facilities conducted assessments which established the need for and interest in such facilities. Recommendations, survey instruments, and relevant legislation are included with the report. (UCM)

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REPORT OF CHILD CARE SERVICES AT WASHINGTON COMMUNITY COLLEGES

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State Board for Community College Education

1987

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Senate Bill 5871, signed in July 1987, required the State Board for Community College Education to conduct a survey of institutionally related child care facilities, to conduct needs assessments at institutions without campus child care facilities and to make recommendations based upon survey findings.

The findings of this study include:

1. Child care needs of student parents are being met to a certain extent through existing child care programs.

   * Out of 27 community colleges, 20 colleges provided child care services to about 1,800 children and three colleges provided subsidies to individual students through a voucher system.

   * While most community colleges have well established child care services, programs are unable to meet the demand.

2. Although the need exists, few infants and toddlers are being served by campus child care centers.

   * One-third of student parents had children under 2½ years of age.

   * Only one college child care center serves infants and eight college centers serve toddlers.

3. A large number of student parents are single and low income, with young children to care for.

   * About one-fourth of students with children are single parents, and almost three-fourths of these parents have children 0-6 years old.

   * Over half of the needy parents who applied for student financial aid last year were single women with one or more children to support.

   * Two-thirds of the families served by campus child care programs were low income.

4. Students and staff with young children would use a campus child care center if one was accessible.

   * A campus child care center was the most preferred method of care by students and staff.

   * Almost three-fourths of parents said they would enroll their children in a campus center.

5. Lack of capital funds is a primary barrier to greater availability of child care services at community colleges.

6. Increased availability of campus child care services will require additional operating funds to support the programs.

   * Parents and students provide alomost five-sixths of the funding for program budgets; institutions provide less than one-sixth of program budgets with state funds.

   * All programs charge fees to parent users. Parent user fee rates are consistent with the amount students indicated as the highest rate they would be able to pay for child care.

   * Budget subsidies are needed to operate quality child care services at rates affordable to students.

   * Comparable worth has significantly increased the cost of operating child care programs and will further impact programs budgets as comparable worth salary adjustments continue to phase in over the next two biennia.

Given these findings, 14 recommendations are made to the governor, the legislature and the institutions. The following are major recommendations:

In order to meet the demonstrated need for child care services, additional operating funds need to be appropriated and directed towards campus child care centers.

Consistent with financing for other facility needs of public institutions, the state should provide funds to lease, remodel or build college child care facilities.

Institutions should maintain accessibility through affordable rates, and utilize a combination of user fees, student activity fees, institutional and local funds to operate quality child care programs.

First priority for child care should continue to go to student families, especially those with low incomes.

Children under six years of age should continue to receive priority for program planning and services, with increased emphasis on service to infants and toddlers.

Given the number of low income students with young children, the Higher Education Coordinating Board should assess the adequacy of student financial aid funds to meet child care costs for needy student parents.

INTRODUCTION

In response to Senate Bill 5871, which appears in Appendix A, the State Board for Community College Education undertook a study of child care in Washington Community colleges. The Higher Education Coordinating Board conducted a similar study for the public four-year institutions.

The following report discusses the extent and nature of child care services currently available in the state's community colleges and presents summaries of child care needs assessments at colleges that do not currently offer child care services. The report concludes with a discussion of issues surrounding child care in higher education and policy recommendations for meeting identified needs.

The study of child care was conducted by the State Board for Community College Education with the assistance of community college staff. An advisory committee comprised of representatives from the Governor's Office, legislative staff, campus child care providers, and early childhood education faculty assisted in developing the study design and survey instruments, identifying issues and exploring recommendations.

BACKGROUND

The provision of child care services is consistent with the community college role and mission. It is the unique purpose of the community colleges to provide a means of access to higher education for those who would otherwise be denied the opportunity. The community college offers a second chance to those whose previous educational performance acts as a barrier to traditional selective institutions. It provides the only chance for many others who, for reasons such as job and family responsibility, low income, or vocational interest, would not otherwise avail themselves of higher education. Students who are parents, particulary those who are low income and have young children, cannot attend college without child care.

Community colleges serve thousands of "typical" college students, but in contrast with traditional institutions of higher education, community colleges enroll a higher proportion of older adult students, low-income students, students with below-average high school records, and other "non-traditional" students.

Student Characteristics

Characteristics of students enrolled in Washington community colleges have contributed to the need for child care services.

- For fall term 1986, 60% of the community college student population was over 24 years of age. Almost one-third of the students were between 25 and 35 years of age, which is the typical age group for parents of young children.

- Women, the traditional child care providers in our society, comprise about 56% of community college enrollments. The female student population is older with a median age of 29.8 years in fall 1986 compared to 25.6 years for male students.

- During 1985-1986, 12,930 parents applied for financial aid in order to attend a community college. Parent applicants numbering 9,760 received aid; of these 56 percent were single female-heads of households with one or more children to care for and support.

Need for Child Care

The Department of Social and Health Services reports that demographic, social and economic patterns create an increasing need for child care in Washington state. Data collected by DSHS indicates:

- Statewide, approximately 360,000 children under 10 have parents in the labor force, while there are only 80,000 licensed day care spaces.

- More children are being born now than during the baby boom era of the 50s and 60s. Nearly two-thirds of all adults will be of childbearing age during the next decade. The number of children 0-9 years is expected to increase by over 100,000 between 1980 and 1990.

- Forty-three percent of women with children under age six were in the workforce in 1980. Today that percentage exceeds 50 percent and is expected to grow to 57 percent by 1990.

- In 1980, 154,247 children in Washington were in single parent households. The Census Bureau reports that these households, the majority of which are headed by women, have increased 27 percent since 1980. The average yearly income for female-headed households is less than $10,000. This makes households headed by women especially at risk of poverty.

- Children are the fastest growing low-income population. In Washington, 25 percent of children are growing up in poverty, and welfare grants alone do not provide enough resources to lift children and families out of poverty.

State Child Care Initiatives

Recently much attention has been directed to the subject of child care in Washington and the higher education community. On July 5, 1985, the Governor formed a Task Force on Children's Day Care by Executive Order. The Task Force found that: "The availability of quality, affordable day care is critical to the well-being of children and families and is necessary for the proper functioning of all community interests including employers, education and government." The Task Force recommended that the state assume a leadership role in promoting quality, affordable child care, and that steps should be taken to ensure the availability of affordable day care for low and moderate income families in the state.

In a report issued in July 1987, the Department of Social and Health Services proposed strategies for increasing the supply of child care for the upcoming Family Independence Program and recommended adoption of a state policy on early childhood services. The DSHS recommendations focus on building a well-functioning, integrated system of quality early childhood services to meet the escalating demand in Washington.

In 1980 the Higher Education Coordinating Board's predecessor agency adopted the following child care resolution:

> "Recognizing that today's college population includes an increasing number of students who are parents, and in many cases child care services are a consideration in the opportunity for these students to attend institutions of higher education, the Council for Postsecondary Education supports efforts to facilitate child care services for students. In actively working to assist in making child care services available, colleges and universities demonstrate a commitment to equal opportunities for student parents."

Earlier this year a special ad hoc advisory committee prepared a report for the Higher Education Coordinating Board on the status of women, minorities and disabled persons at public colleges and universities in Washington. In their report the committee recommended, "that child care should be regarded as a primary service in higher education in order to make college accessible for all students and as a necessary benefit for staff and faculty. In order to ensure quality care for the children of Washington State college students and employees, child care workers must be well-trained, professional members of the staff; facilities must be adequate to promote an effective learning environment; parents must be involved through a parent education component; and adequate and affordable resources must be made available."

Finally, the state's growing concern for child care is perhaps best demonstrated by the increased involvement of the state legislature. During the 1986 and 1987 sessions, the legislature passed more than a dozen child care bills.

CHILD CARE SERVICES AT WASHINGTON COMMUNITY COLLEGES

A survey of child care services at all 27 community colleges was conducted for the 1986-87 academic year. Survey results showed that almost all community colleges offer some form of child care assistance for students.

Out of 27 community colleges, 20 colleges offer child care services and three colleges provide subsidies to individual students through a voucher system. Under a voucher system parents receive partial reimbursement for day care expenses incurred for private care provided to their children while they are attending classes.

Children Served

About 1,800 children were served by the 20 - college programs. Over half of the children were enrolled in the child care program for less than seven hours. Because of their class schedules, students typically do not require child care for full days. In addition final exam periods and breaks between terms mean that student parents do not need child care for the same number of hours each month. The ability of campus programs to accommodate children for less than a full day and at times that are coordinated with the college's academic calendar allows students to pay only for the care they need.

The vast majority of children served in campus programs are children of students. Only five percent were children of faculty and staff and seven percent were children of community members. All community college child care

programs give priority to serving children of students. Available spaces are then opened to staff children. Community children are served at some centers in the afternoons or during summer months when demand for space by children of students is much lower.

Most children served are preschool age; few infants and toddlers are being served by campus child care programs. Only one program accepts children under one year of age and eight out of the 20 programs serve children one to two-and-one-half years of age. Students ask about care for infants and toddlers but staffing and facility requirements make care for very young children too costly to provide with current resources.

According to a recent survey of children served conducted by the Washington Campus Child Care Coalition, half of the families served by their campus programs are single parent families, and two-thirds are low income.

Staffing

Community college child care programs are staffed with a combination of full-time and part-time staff, including student interns studying early childhood education, college work study students and parent volunteers. Two-thirds of the centers have a full-time director and one half have at least one full-time teacher. Staffing ratios required by licensing regulations are met by using some full-time staff, part-time teachers, students and volunteers.

Facilities

Most child care facilities are located on campus and owned by the college. Five out of 20 centers are located away from but near the main campus facility. With space available in the facility community college centers are able to serve a range from 20 to 75 children per hour, for an average of 43 children per hour per center.

Funding

All the child care centers charge fees to parent users. Most centers use a sliding fee scale that assesses the lowest fees to students and higher fees to staff and community parents. Fees for students range from $1.00 to $2.00 per hour with an average rate of about $1.30 per hour. Typically community parents are charged a rate that recoups the full cost for services. Fees for staff range from $1.50 to $2.25 per hour with an average rate of about $1.80 per hour. Several centers have room to accommodate children of community parents on a space available basis. Their rates range from $1.90 to $2.50 with an average of $2.15 per hour.

This hourly fee schedule differs from weekly or monthly rates assessed by private child care providers. Per hour fees accommodate students' academic schedules and allow that students pay only for hours of care that they actually use.

Parent user fees are the largest source of funds to operate campus child care centers. About one-half of operating funds come from parent fees, one-third are local Services and Activities fees allocated by the college's student government budgeting process, and the remaining one-sixth comes from a combination of institutional funds, donations and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reimbursement for meals provided to low income children.

Most community colleges have found that budget subsidies are necessary to operate their child care programs at rates that are affordable to students. Because over half of the children receive care for less than a full day, many centers operate both at full capacity and under capacity at different periods of the day. Most centers serve fewer children afternoons than mornings because of students' class schedules, causing less revenue from parent fees to be generated than would be earned if all the children were served for the full day.

Comparable Worth Impact

College child care centers in Washington were significantly impacted by implementation of the state employee Comparable Worth settlement in spring of 1986. Classified according to the Higher Education Personnel Board System, child care personnel received the largest salary adjustments among job classes affected. Because college-sponsored centers are primarily funded by local Services and Activities fees and user fees, campus child care programs did not receive state funds to pay for the comparable worth adjustments.

Community college child care programs have had to absorb these salary adjustments through their existing budgets. According to a survey conducted last year by the Campus Child Care Coalition, 11 out of 14 member community colleges increased their user fees, 10 reduced staff time, and 11 reduced hours of service. The total salary and benefit increase at those 14 colleges totaled $187,000 for 1986-87, causing significant increases in their operating budgets. Since comparable worth salary increases are being phased in until 1991, college child care programs expect to continue to reduce service levels in order to absorb the salary increases, unless additional funding can be obtained.

Educational Services

One of the strengths of community college child care programs is the integration of educational activities for the children and for their parents. Many child care centers are able to benefit from the presence of Early Childhood Education programs on their campuses. All centers offer learning activities for children and consider this component a significant part of their child care service. Fifteen of the 20 centers offer a parent education component with their child care service through workshops, parent meetings or periodic distribution of educational materials.

In addition, some programs are able to use student interns who are studying Early Childhood Education to supplement their staffing needs; these students benefit from the practical experience gained by applying classroom theory to a woring environment. Colleges with Human Services or Nursing programs can use the child care center as a field placement for these students.

Need for Additional Service

Some evaluation of demand for child care services was attempted through the program survey. Sixteen of the 20 centers had waiting lists numbering about 700 children. These waiting lists point to parents' needs that are not met by the campus programs but do not accurately reflect the quantity of need. Many parents decline to place their names on waiting lists due to an immediate need for care or ineligibility of their very young children. Many centers reported that vacancies are filled immediately.

Child care program staff report a need for infant and toddler care. The center director at Bellevue Community College commented, "I am logging approximately six calls per week from people with children under 2½ years who need campus child care and whom we cannot help..." Community college centers typically do not serve children under 2½ years due to staffing costs. Licensing regulations require a staffing ratio of one care provider for every four infants and the availability of a consulting nurse, compared to the one-to-ten ratio required for children 2½ to 6 years of age.

Facility space and operating funds were reported as the primary barriers to expansion of existing programs. Program staff commented:

> "Limitations of space and funding have precluded the child care program from expanding to include those children on the waiting list..."
>
> "The biggest problem we face now is that the space is too small to come close to meeting the large demand for our service."
>
> "Because comparable worth caused such a tremendous increase to our yearly budget request, it is becoming increasingly difficult for student government to fund this program."

"Tacoma Community College has reached the limit at which student activity fees can be used as the only source of funds to subsidize the Child Care Program. Program enhancement and expansion will require state funds."

NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AT COLLEGES WITHOUT CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

SB 5871 required institutions without child care facilities on or near the campus to conduct an assessment to determine the need for and interest in such facilities. Seven community colleges do not currently have campus child care facilities.

South Puget Sound Community College conducted a survey in fall 1986 to determine need among students for a campus child care service. Based on their survey results, the college decided to solicit proposals from local private day care providers to operate a child care service on campus using a college-owned and maintained facility. The college is currently reviewing responses to their bidding process and hopes to open a contracted child care service later in the academic year.

Skagit Valley College spends about $20,000 a year to partially reimburse low income students and participants in their Displaced Homemaker program for private day care used by their children while they are attending classes. In addition, the college provides space to the local Migrant Head Start program in exchange for services to 15 children of students. The college tracks child care needs annually through requests for assistance from the Childcare Subsidy Program. Last year 119 students requested assistance and the college was able to accommodate 61 students. Because of this demand, the college is searching for a facility to lease for a college sponsored child care service.

Walla Walla Community College uses about $45,400 from their federal vocational education allocation and a private trust fund to provide reimbursement to low income students for private care. The college provides a resource booklet to parents that lists names, addresses and rates for providers in the community. The College's Campus Child Care Subcommittee conducted a survey of students and staff during winter quarter 1986. The study concluded that there was enough interest in and need for a campus child care service to merit further consideration. The lack of space available to meet licensing requirements was identified as a major barrier to starting a campus center.

Wenatchee Valley College conducted a feasibility study during winter quarter 1986. The study concluded that a student and staff survey clearly indicated a need for a child care center on campus. Recommendations included staffing, parent fee rates, educational activities and remodeling of existing space scheduled to be vacated in the future.

Student and Staff Surveys

The remaining three institutions-- Big Bend Community College, Columbia Basin College and Pierce College-- had not recently conducted child care needs assessments. A standard survey form was developed and executed by the three colleges during fall quarter 1987 (see Appendix E). The surveys of students were distributed in class during the second week of the quarter and collected immediately upon completion, and staff surveys were sent through campus mail with a one week response time.

Responses were collected from 1,119 students, 102 classified staff, and 112 faculty and administrators (referred to as exempt staff) from the three institutions. The largest number of student responses came from Pierce College with 653 students completing the survey.

The student survey population was younger than the community college student population in general with 63 percent of survey respondents under 25 years of age compared to 40 percent of all community college students under 25 years of age. Because most parents of young children are between 25 and 35 years of age, the number of students with child care needs is probably understated by these survey results.

Characteristics of Parent Respondents

A larger percentage of classified (78%) and exempt staff (73%) were parents than were students (33%). However, more students required day care than did staff. About 83 percent of student parents had children under 13 years of age compared to 56 percent of classified staff and 43% of exempt staff. In addition, more students than staff had children below school age. About 57 percent of student parents had children six years of age and under compared to 25 percent of classified staff and 12 percent of exempt staff, and 34 percent of student parents had children under 2½ years of age compared to 11 percent of classified staff and two percent of exempt staff.

More students than staff were single parents. Among parent respondents, 26 percent of students were single, compared to 15 percent of classified staff and 6 percent of exempt staff. Among single parents, many more students had

children below school age than did staff. Some 72 percent of student single parents had children six years and under compared to 17 percent among classified staff and none among exempt staff.

Child Care Arrangements

Survey results showed that parents with school age children used school as their primary form of child care. The following discussion focuses on child care arrangements used and preferred by parents with children that were not yet old enough to attend school. Survey results for students and classified staff with young children are reported, but data for exempt staff are not. Because exempt staff were older, very few had children six years old or younger.

Among parents with children six years and under, more students relied upon friends and family members (40%) to provide care for their children while attending classes than paid sitters (23%) or private day care centers (21%). Most classified staff, however, used some form of paid care, such as paid sitters (29%) or day care centers (29%) rather than friends or family members (14%).

When asked what form of child care they preferred, most students reported friends or family members (35%) and campus child care center (35%) as their first choice. Classified staff more often selected a campus child care center (40%) or private day care centers (25%) than friends or family members (15%).

When asked if they would use a campus child care center, three-fourths of the student and classified staff respondents with children six years or less indicated that they would use a campus program if available. These respondents were also asked how many children they would enroll in the campus center. Again, the number of children that parents would enroll represented three-fourths of the children six years or less in the survey responses.

Among ten different factors listed for consideration in choosing day care, parents of young children most frequently selected cost (65%) and learning activities (53%) as most important.

When asked about rates for user fees, most students (64%) and classified staff (59%) indicated that $1.00 to $1.49 per hour was the highest amount they could pay for campus child care. This range is consistent with rates typically charged by campus child care centers. Most exempt staff indicated $2.00 - $2.49 per hour (45%).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the findings of the surveys of existing college sponsored child care programs and the needs assessments conducted at colleges without child care programs the following recommendations are made to the governor, the state legislature, and institutions.

Recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature

1. In order to meet the demonstrated need for child care services, additional operating funds need to be appropriated and directed towards campus child care centers.

   Although the program surveys and student/staff needs assessments indicated a need for greater service levels, college staff report that existing fund sources are stretched to maximum levels. In order to improve the availability of child care services at community colleges, additional operating funds must be appropriated.

2. Funding for child care centers should continue to be a shared responsibility among parents, institutions and the state. Consistent with financing for other facility needs of public institutions, the state should provide funds to lease, remodel or build college child care facilities.

   Start-up costs associated with establishing a facility that meets licensing requirements was a major barrier for colleges without campus child care centers. Space for a campus child care facility is recognized in the Community College Capital Analysis Model. Institutions should use their internal planning process to identify capital needs for child care center space. The state should support requests for child care facilities along with other capital requests for community college construction.

3. The Higher Education Coordinating Board should assess the adequacy of student financial aid funds to meet child care costs for low income student parents.

   A large number of student parents are single and low income. With reductions in federal student aid appropriations availability of assistance to needy parents needs to be examined.

4. Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) child care subsidies should be reestablished for eligible students in approved training and education programs.

   Until 1981, DSHS provided child care reimbursement to welfare recipients enrolled in vocational training programs. The reimbursements were terminated as a result of budget reductions in the department. With implementation of the new Family Independence Program, it is anticipated that FIP participants seeking self-sufficiency through higher education will have a substantial enrollment impact on community colleges. Because most of these enrollees will have young children, they will significantly

increase demand for campus child care services. In addition, because these students will be low income, limited student financial aid resources will not be able to finance their needs for child care assistance.

5. Higher education should participate in state planning efforts to coordinate day care provider training curricula, parent education activities and campus child care programs with state initiatives.

   There have been a number of state initiatives undertaken in recent years, including studies of child care services for state employees, establishment of a pilot day care program for employees at the University of Washington and recommendations to increase training opportunities for day care operators and plans to allow greater opportunities for welfare recipients to take advantage of community college education and training programs. Community colleges will be impacted by these initiatives and need to participate in the planning efforts.

Recommendations to Institutions

1. First priority for campus child care should continue to be provided to student parents, especially low income students.

   The student and staff surveys showed that although staff are more likely to have children than are students, students are much more likely to have children requiring day care.

2. Children under six years of age should receive priority for program planning and services with increased emphasis on service to children under 2½ years.

   Parents with school age children use schools as their primary form of care for their children while they are working or attending college classes. Survey results indicated a greater need for child care among parents with young children, and higher interest in using a campus child care service.

3. Institutions should link the provision of child care to their educational or student services programs.

   Parents listed "learning activities" second only to "cost" as the most important factors they consider in choosing a child care service. In addition, the majority of college-sponsored child care programs are able to take advantage of early childhood education programs to provide educational activities for children and parents, as well as staff assistance through faculty and student intern involvement.

4. Institutions should maintain accessibility through affordable rates and utilize a combination of user fees, student activity fees and institutional and local funds to operate accessible, quality child care programs.

   Community colleges use a variety of fund sources to finance operating budgets for their child care centers. All programs use a combination of sources; no programs rely solely on parent user fees. In order to provide the child care services at rates students can afford, all programs require some form of subsidy.

5. In those instances where faculty and staff use child care, a fee schedule should be utilized which will recoup costs of the child care services provided.

   Child care services have been found to be necessary for improved access for students, especially for low income students, who have young children. The affordable rates assessed student parents are possible in most programs because of budget subsidies provided by local student Services and Activity fees. Given the budgetary assistance from student funds, it is appropriate that staff pay full cost for using the service.

6. Institutions should continue to operate child care programs responsive to their individual missions and environments. Such programs should complement rather than compete with the private sector.

   Community college child care programs are designed for and primarily serve students. Because of students' academic schedules, their child care needs are unique and should not compete with private day care providers who offer services for daily, full day parent users.

7. To promote quality care, programs can use Higher Education Personnel Board and licensing standards as guidelines to set qualifications, wages and benefits of program staff. Campus child care centers should act as models for community child care centers by continuing to pursue accreditation through the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs (NAEYC).

   The Governor's Task Force on Children's Day Care concluded that the quality of child care is largely influenced by the education and training of the personnel providing care. They recommended continuing education credits as a condition for receiving and renewing licenses for day care operators. The Washington State Campus Child Care Coalition is working to earn NAEYC accreditation for its members as a commitment towards providing quality child care.

8. Child care programs should continue to incorporate educational activities for parents to improve parenting skills.

   Parent activities can and do take many forms: parent participation in providing care for children at the center, monthly parent meetings, and distribution of educational materials. It is consistent with the educational mission of community colleges to encourage activities that improve parenting skills of students.

9. When a voucher reimbursement system is used to support the use of private child care services, the rate of reimbursement should be high enough to allow parental choice. Reimbursement should be limited to parents who use licensed day care facilities.

   Because community colleges serve some students through extension classes offered off-campus, not all students who need child care assistance can take advantage of a campus child care center. When such assistance is sponsored by a public institution of higher education, state regulations related to day care licensing should be supported by asking parents to use state licensed centers.

10. Child care costs for student parents should be included in student financial aid budgets and award packages.

    Low income students may be eligible for financial assistance from student aid funds for child care expenses. This recommendation promotes awareness of this option for low income student parents.

APPENDICES

A. SB 5871

B. Child Care Study Advisory Committee

C. Child Care Program Survey Form

D. Profile of Campus Child Care Centers

E. Student and Staff Survey Form

F. Summary of Student and Staff Needs Assessments

Appendix A

SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5871
AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

State of Washington 50th Legislature 1987 Regular Session

By Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senator Peterson)

Read first time 3/9/87.

AN ACT Relating to child day care; and creating a new section.

BE IT EXACTED BY THE LEGISTLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The state board for community college education and the higher education coordinating board shall each conduct a survey of institutionally-related child day care facilities that were available during the 1986-87 academic year to children of college or university students, staff, and faculty in their assigned institutions. These surveys shall include, but not be limited to, an examination of: The number of children served, the percentage of children from each segment of the institution's population, the size and location of the facility used, the fees charged, and the annual budget, including sources of funding, of the facility.

If a state institution of higher education does not have a child day care facility on or near the campus for children of students, staff and faculty, the appropriate board shall require that institution to conduct an assessment to determine the need for and interest in such facilities on or near that campus. The assessments will be undertaken in consultation with students, faculty, and staff from each affected institution.

The surveys and, if required, the needs assessments, with recommendations for meeting identified needs, shall be completed and submitted to the appropriate policy committees of the legislature by December 1, 1987.

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Jo Ellen Sutton, Child Care Cntr. Dir.
Tacoma Community College
5900 South 12th
Tacoma, WA 98465

SCAN 548-5180 or (206) 756-5000

Kathy Bobula, ECE faculty
Clark College
1800 East McLoughlin
Vancouver, WA 98663

SCAN 534-0442 or (206) 694-0442

Larry Macmillan, Child Care Coalition
Western Washington University
Bellingham, WA 98225

SCAN 532-3021

Darcy Taylor, ECE faculty
Clark College
11413 N.E. 149 Street
Brush Prairie, WA 98606

(206) 254-4131

Karen Tvedt
DSHS, OB-41
Olympia, WA 98504

586-6066

Susan Hosch
House Higher Education Committee
House Office Building, AS-33
Olympia, WA 98504

(206) 786-7120

Terry Teale
Republican Legislative Research Office
203 Institutions Building, AG-32
Olympia, WA 98504

(206) 786-7511

JY:JR/chldcare

STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE EDUCATION

CAMPUS CHILD CARE SURVEY
1986 - 1987

Name of institution _____

Name of child care center _____

Address of center (if off campus) _____

Name of person completing survey _____

SCAN number _____

Contact person _____ SCAN number _____

DIRECTIONS: Please check the appropriate answer(s) and fill in the blanks. All answers should reflect campus child care activities for the 1986-1987 academic year.

SECTION I: RELATIONSHIP OF CHILD CARE CENTER TO INSTITUTION

1. Child care center location

   On campus _____
   Off campus _____

2. Child care center facility

   Owned by child care center _____
   Rented by child care center _____
   Owned by institution _____
   Rented by institution _____
   Other (specify) _____

3. General fund support provided to child care center by the institution during 1986 - 1987

   Facility $_____
   Rent _____
   Facility Maintenance _____
   Utilities _____
   Staff _____
   Supplies _____
   Equipment _____
   Other (Specify) _____

4. Administrative unit responsible for child care center

Administration _____
Instruction _____
Business/Finance _____
Student Services _____
Other (Specify) _____

5. Child care center is used for

Day care _____
Instructional Laboratory _____
Preschool _____
Parent Education _____
Observation/Training _____
Other (Specify) _____

6. Attach copy of institutional policy on child care for students, faculty and staff.

SECTION II: PROFILE OF CHILD CARE CENTER

7. Number of full-time and part-time child care center staff

Staff	Full-time	Part-time
Director	_____	_____
Teacher	_____	_____
Aide	_____	_____
Work Study	_____	_____
Student	_____	_____
Parent	_____	_____
Volunteer	_____	_____
Other (Specify)	_____	_____

8. Child care staff minimum qualifications and salaries

Director _____
_____
Salary $_____ per month $_____ per year

Teacher _____
_____
Salary $_____ per month $_____ per year

8. Child care staff minimum qualifications and salaries (cont.)

Aid _____

_____

Salary $_____ per month $_____ per year

Other _____

_____

Salary $_____ per month $_____ per year

9. Child care staff are considered state employees

Yes _____ No _____

10. Primary purpose of child care center (check only one)

Education of students _____
Care of children _____
Equal emphasis on education and child care _____

11. Child care center is accredited or seeking accreditation with the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs (NAEYC)

Yes _____ No _____

12. Number of children child care center is licensed or certified to accommodate at one time

_____ children

13. Total number of children served during 1986-1987

Sector	Full-time 7 hrs. or more	Part-time less than 7 hrs.
Children of Students	_____	_____
Children of Faculty	_____	_____
Children of Staff	_____	_____
Children of Community	_____	_____

14. Total number of children served in each age group during survey period.

Under one year _____
1 - 2 1/2 years _____
2 1/2 - 6 years _____
Over 6 years _____

15. Meals served at child care center

Breakfast _____
Lunch _____
Dinner _____
Snack _____

16. Child care center operating schedule

Hours _____ Days _____ Terms _____

17. Parents are required to participate in child care center

Yes _____ No _____

18. Provide the maximum number of openings and/or children on a waiting list during 1986-87

Openings _____
Waiting _____

19. Barriers to expansion of services

Facility _____
Staffing _____
Operating funds _____
No demand _____
Other (specify) _____

SECTION III: FUNDING

20. Attach a copy of child care fee schedule

21. Complete the attached child care center budget form

SECTION IV: VOUCHER SYSTEM

If child care is provided only through a voucher system, please answer the above questions #4, 6, 13, 18, 20 and 21 where applicable and submit a description of the voucher program and the annual budget including sources of funding.

COMMENTS:

PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND COPIES OF RECENT CHILD CARE SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY YOUR INSTITUTION

PLEASE RETURN TO JAN YOSHIWARA BY SEPTEMBER 10

Jan Yoshiwara
State Board for Community College Education
319 7th Avenue, FF-11
Olympia, WA 98504

SCAN 234-4694

CHILD CARE CENTER OPERATING BUDGET

1986-87 Academic Year

Name of Institution: _____

Expenditures

	State Funds	All Other Funds
Staff		
Director	$_____	$_____
Teachers	_____	_____
Aides	_____	_____
Support Staff	_____	_____
Substitutes	_____	_____
Other (specify) _____	_____	_____
Employee Benefits	_____	_____
Facility		
Rent	_____	_____
Utilities	_____	_____
Maintenance and Repairs	_____	_____
Food Program		
Food	_____	_____
Supplies	_____	_____
Other Expenses		
Supplies and Equipment	_____	_____
Postage	_____	_____
Phone	_____	_____
Insurance	_____	_____
Staff Development	_____	_____
Advertising and Printing	_____	_____
Purchased Day Care (voucher system)	_____	_____
TOTAL	$_____	$_____

Source of Funds for Expenditures

Source	
General Fund	$_____
Other Institutional Funds	_____
Generated Funds	_____
TOTAL	$_____

Actual Revenue

Source	
Parent Fees	$_____
Student Activity Fees	_____
Donations (specify) ____ - ____	_____
OSHS subsidy	_____
Other (specify) _____	_____
TOTAL	$_____

JLY:AJB
F-CHILDCARE
8-14-87

COMMUNITY COLLEGE CHILD CARE SURVEY
Additional Survey Questions

College _____ Respondent_____ SCAN _____

1. What was fund source to start child care facility?

   State fund _____ S&A _____ other _____

2. Are you licensed/certified to receive DSHS subsidies?

   yes _____ no _____

3. Do you provide funds for vouchers?

   yes _____ no _____

   How much money is spent on vouchers?

   What is fund source?

   How many students are served?

   What is reimbursement rate?

4. Do you provide educational activities for the children?

5. Do you provide educational activities for the parents?

6. Do you have liability insurance?

   How is it paid for?

7. Hours of operation, months & times of day open.

8. Fee schedule

9. Comments - you can list this on separate page. I want to use "good" ones in the report.

Appendix D

Profile of Campus Child Care Centers
1986-1987 Academic Year

Institution	Operating Schedule	Age Range	Children Enrolled	Staffing Pattern	Fee Schedule
Bellevue	7:15a.m.- 4:30p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp 7:15a.m. - 5:30p.m. summer	1yr-6+	218	1 FT Director 5 PT Teachers 6 PT Students 3 PT Work Study 10 PT Parents 2 PT Volunteers 4 PT Lab Students	Students, $1.05-$1.80 hr (first child) PT Faculty, Staff & Community, $1.90 hr FT Faculty $2.30 hour Drop-ins $2.45 hour
Centralia	7:30a.m.-4:00p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp	under 1 yr to 6 years	34	1 PT Director 3 PT Aides 30 PT Parents	$3.00 a day, $110 quarter, or $1.00 hour
Clark	6:00a.m.-5:30p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp, S	1yr-6yrs	100	1 FT Director 7 PT Teachers 5 PT Work Study 8 PT Parents 1 PT WA Service Corps	Pre-school, $1.25 hr, toddlers $8.95 a day or $1.50 hr (non-participating parents) Pre-school, $1.20 hr or $5.95 a day. Toddlers, $1.35 hr. or $7.47 per day (participating parents)
Edmonds	7:00a.m.-5:00p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp, Summer	2 1/2 to 6+ years	48	1 FT Director 1 PT Teacher 4 PT Work Study 1 PT Social Worker	$1.50 hour, Faculty & Staff Students 10 hrs or more with ECE 136 lab $1.30 hour Students 10 hrs or less without lab $2.00 hour $2.00 hour drop-ins

Institution	Operating Schedule	Age Range	Children Enrolled	Staffing Pattern	Fee Schedule
Everett	7:30a.m.-4:00p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp 7:30a.m.-2:00 summer	2 1/2 to 6 years	61	1 PT Director 1 PT Parent Ed. Inst. 2 PT Teachers 2 PT Aides 5 PT Work Study 1 PT Student 32 PT Parents	$1.35 per hour
Grays Harbor	7:45a.m.-4:00p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp	2 1/2 to 6 years	22	1 PT Work Study 2 PT Students 13 PT Parents	First child $65.00 per quarter Second child additional $60.00 per quarter
Green River	7:00a.m.-5:30p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp, S	0-9 years	20 children of students per quarter	Contracted service	
Highline	7:30a.m.-4:00p.m. Monday - Friday September-June 7:30a.m.-2:30p.m. Summer	2 1/2 to 6 years	281	1 FT Director 3 FT Teachers 3 PT Work Study 3 PT Vol. Seniors	Students less than 10 hours week, $1.65 hour Students more than 11 hours week, $1.45 hour Faculty & Staff, $1.85 hour Drop-ins, $1.75 hour Study time hours, $1.45 hour
Lower Columbia	7:45a.m.-4:15p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp 7:15a.m.-12:30p.m. Monday-Thursday Summer	1yr-6+ yrs	69	1 PT Director 2 FT and 2 PT Teachers 1 PT Aide 5 PT Work Study 3 PT Students 35 PT Parents	.75 per hour

Institution	Operating Schedule	Age Range	Children Enrolled	Staffing Pattern	Fee Schedule
North Seattle	7:30a.m.-4:00p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp, Summer	2 1/2 to 6 years	75	1 FT Director 2 FT Teachers 1 PT Aid 7 PT Work Study 2 PT Students	Students 12+ credits, $1.40 hour PT Students less than 12 credits, $1.50 hour Drop-ins, $1.50 hour Faculty and Staff, $1.75 hour Community, $2.10 hour
Olympic	7:30a.m.-4:30p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp, S	2 1/2 to 6 years	86	1 FT Director 2 PT Teachers 6 PT Work Study 1 PT Student 1 PT Volunteer	Students (1st child) $1.35 hour Students (2nd child) $1.20 hour Students, drop-ins $1.50 hour Faculty & Staff, $1.60 hour (when available) Faculty & Staff drop-ins, $2.00 hour (when available)
Peninsula	7:45a.m.-3:15p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp	2 1/2 to 6 years	48	1 FT Director 3 PT Teachers 1 PT Work Study 1 PT Specialist 48 PT Parents	FT Student, 1st child, $1.50 hr., 2nd child 1.25 hr. PT Student, 1st child, $1.60 hr., 2nd child $1.35 hr. All others, 1st child $2.25 hr., 2nd child $1.50 hr.
Seattle Central	8:00a.m.-2:00p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp (summer if enrollments)	one year to 6 years	37	1 FT Director 2 FT Teachers 2 PT Aides 1 FT Cook	Students 20 hours, $1.90 hour Students 11 to 19 hours, $2.00 hour Students under 11 hours, $2.50 hour Staff (if available) $2.25 hour Community $2.50 hour (if available)
Shoreline	6:15a.m.-6:30p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp, S	two years to 6+ years	123	1 PT Director 3 PT Teachers 4 PT Aides 15 PT Work Study 19 Practicing Students 70 PT Parents 6 PT Volunteers	Students, full-time, $1.35 hour Staff, Faculty and Community, $1.75 hour

Institution	Operating Schedule	Age Range	Children Enrolled	Staffing Pattern	Fee Schedule
South Seattle	7:00a.m.-3:30p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp, S	2 1/2 to 6	60	1 FT Director 1 FT Teacher 1 PT Aid	Students 11 or more hours week, $1.30 hour Students 6-10 hours week, $1.50 hour Students 1-5 hours week, $1.75 hour Staff & Faculty, $1.75 (when available) Drop-ins: Students, $1.75 hr, Staff & Faculty $2.00 10% discount given on second child
Spokane	6:30a.m.-3:30p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp	2 1/2 to 6+ years	96	1 PT Administrator 1 FT Director 1 FT & 2 PT Teachers 1 PT Aide 4 PT Work Study 1 PT Cook	Minimum fee $5.00 a day 5 hours, $5.00 6 hours, $5.90 7 hours, $6.80 8 hours, $7.70 10% discount for second child
Spokane Falls	7:00a.m.-5:30p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp, S	one to 6+	87	1 FT Director 2 FT & 1 PT Teacher 3 FT Work Study 30 PT Work Study 30 PT Students 2 PT Parents	Monday-Friday for 4 weeks, $200.00 3 days a week for 4 weeks, $150.00 2 days a week for 4 weeks, $105.00 (or $1.75 an hour)
Tacoma	7:45a.m.-4:00p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp 7:45a.m.-2:00p.m. M - F, Summer	2 1/2 to 6	100	1 FT Director 1 FT & 3 PT Teacher 6 PT Work Study 2 PT Students 5 PT Parent 1 PT Child Development Trainee	Sliding fee scale $1.00 - $1.50 per hour

Institution	Operating Schedule	Age Range	Children Enrolled	Staffing Pattern	Fee Schedule
Whatcom	7:45-5:15p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp, S	2 1/2 to 6 years	95	1 PT Director 2 PT Teachers 8 PT Aides 4 PT Work Study	FT Students, 1st child $1.10 hr., 2nd child $1.00 hr. PT Students, 1st child $1.25 hr., 2nd child $1.00 hr. All others, 1st child $1.45 hr., 2nd child $1.10 hr.
Yakima Valley	7:15a.m.-4:15p.m. Monday - Friday F, W, Sp	one to 6+	78	1 FT Director 3 PT Teacher 1 PT Aide 2 PT Work Study 10 PT Students	Students - part-time $1.10 hr 1st child Students - part-time $.85 second child Students - full-time $7.00 a day 1st child Students - full-time $6.50 a day second child Staff/Faculty - part-time $1.35 to $1.60 hour 1st child

JY:JR
December 1987
PROFILES

CAMPUS CHILD CARE SURVEY 1986-87
Sources of Funds for Program Budgets

	PARENT FEES	S&A FEES	INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS	ALL OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
Bellevue	$46,990	$40,525	$0	$1,725	$89,240
Centralia	$9,900	$0	$8,200	$8,400	$26,500
Clark	$71,000	$18,137	$25,800	$8,282	$123,219
Edmonds	$34,951	$12,500	$18,863	$9,050	$75,364
Everett	$18,794	$6,759	$8,122	$6,404	$40,079
Grays Harbor	$3,900	$500	$0	$650	$5,050
Green River	$0	$10,250	$0	$0	$10,250
Highline	$53,287	$30,768	$9,900	$0	$93,955
Lower Columbia	$20,000	$0	$40,796	$3,959	$64,755
North Seattle	$31,453	$50,471	$0	$3,883	$85,807
Olympic	$24,000	$41,907	$0	$0	$65,907
Peninsula	$15,985	$17,869	$4,392	$6,093	$44,339
Seattle Central	$7,863	$45,000	$26,854	$8,883	$88,600
Shoreline	$58,755	$20,000	$15,504	$5,292	$99,551
South Seattle	$18,305	$47,713	$0	$0	$66,018
Spokane	$47,671	$1,000	$16,300	$0	$64,971
Spokane Falls	$95,476	$0	$0	$14,263	$109,739
Tacoma	$39,384	$21,542	$0	$4,589	$65,515
Whatcom	$34,375	$3,500	$0	$600	$38,475
Yakima Valley	$29,988	$14,142	$0	$10,300	$54,430
TOTAL	$662,077	$382,583	$174,731	$92,373	$1,311,764
PERCENT OF TOTAL	50.47%	29.17%	13.32%	7.04%	

COMMUNITY COLLEGE **CHILD CARE NEEDS SURVEY** **FALL QUARTER 1987**

This college is conducting a needs assessment to estimate the number of students who need day care services for their children. Please respond to this short survey even if you do not have children.

1. I am a: _____ female _____ male.

2. What age group are you in?

____ a.	Under 20 years	____e.	35-39 years
____ b.	20-24 years	____f.	40-44 years
____ c.	25-29 years	____g.	45-49 years
____ d.	30-34 years	____h.	50 plus

3. How many children do you have in the following age groups? (Please fill in all that apply.)

____a. less than one year
____b. 1 - 2½ years
____c. 2½ - 6 years
____d. 6 - 12 years
____e. 13 years or older

If you have children under 13 years of age please continue. If you do not have children under 13 years of age, you may stop here. Thank you for assisting the college with this study.

4. Are you a single parent? _____ a. yes _____ b. no

5. What child care arrangements do you use while going to school at this college? (Please check the method used most often.)

____a. Children are in school
____b. Children are in preschool or nursery school
____c. Friends or family members watch my children
____d. Paid private babysitter (in my home or away)
____e. Professional (licensed) child care business in a home
____f. Small day care center (12 or fewer children)
____g. Large day care center
____h. Babysitting co-op of which I am a member
____i. Other:_____

6. How much are you now paying for child care? (Fill in amount for payment method you use.)
_____ per hour _____ per day _____ per month

How many children do you have enrolled in child care at the above rate? _____

OVER

7. What is your **preference** for child care? (Check only one.)

____a. Friends or family members would watch them
____b. Private babysitter in a home with 6 or fewer children
____c. Small day care center (12 or fewer children)
____d. Large day care center
____e. Preschool or nursery school
____f. Child care facility on campus

8. What is important to you when selecting child care arrangements? (Check all that apply.)

____a. Cost
____b. Location near home
____c. Location near college or work
____d. Transportation is easily available
____e. Care giver is licensed by the state
____f. Ratio of adult care givers to children
____g. Ages of other children being cared for
____h. Meals are provided
____i. Program includes some planned learning activities
____j. Provider able to care for all my children
____k. Other: _____

9. How many hours per week do you currently use child care in order to attend classes?

____a. None
____b. Fewer than 10 hours
____c. 10 to 19 hours
____d. 20 to 29 hours
____e. 30 to 39 hours
____f. 40 to 50 hours

10. Would you use a child care facility on the college campus?
____ yes ____ no

11. How many children in the following age groups would you enroll in a child care facility on campus? (Fill in all that apply.)

____a. 0 - 1 year
____b. 1 - 2½ years
____c. 2½ - 6 years
____d. 6 - 12 years

12. How much would you be able to pay per hour for child care for each child you enroll? Check the highest amount you would pay.

____a. $1.00 to $1.49 per hour ____c. $2.00 to $2.49 per hour
____b. $1.50 to $1.99 per hour ____d. $2.50 per hour or above
____e. Other_____

Thank you for completing the survey. Please return it to the survey taker.

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS

	STUDENTS	CLASSIFIED	EXEMPT	TOTAL
ALL RESPONDENTS	1119	102	112	1333
ALL PARENTS	367	80	82	529
% OF RESPONDENTS	33%	78%	73%	40%
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 13	303	45	35	383
% OF ALL PARENTS	83%	56%	43%	72%
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER	210	20	10	240
% OF ALL PARENTS	57%	25%	12%	45%
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 2.5 AND UNDER	126	9	2	137
% OF ALL PARENTS	34%	11%	2%	26%
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR	59	4	2	65
% OF ALL PARENTS	16%	5%	2%	12%

JY:CHLDNO

NUMBER OF SINGLE PARENTS

	STUDENTS	CLASSIFIED	EXEMPT	TOTAL
ALL PARENTS	367	80	82	529
SINGLE PARENTS	94	12	5	111
% OF PARENTS	26%	15%	6%	21%
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER	68	2	0	70
% OF PARENTS	19%	3%	0%	13%
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER	68	2	0	70
% OF SINGLE PARENTS	72%	17%	0%	63%

JY:CHLDSINGLE

CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS USED
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 6 YEARS AND UNDER

		STUDENTS		CLASSIFIED		EXEMPT	
B	PRESCHOOL	10	7%	3	21%	1	25%
C	FRIENDS/FAMILY	60	40%	2	14%	1	25%
D	PAID SITTER	35	23%	4	29%	1	25%
E-G	DAY CARE CENTER	32	21%	4	29%	1	25%
I	OTHER	14	9%	1	7%	0	0%
	TOTAL	151	100%	14	100%	4	100%

JY:CHLDARRANGEMENTS

CHILD CARE PREFERRED
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 6 YEARS AND UNDER

		STUDENTS		CLASSIFIED		EXEMPT	
A	FRIENDS/FAMILY	64	35%	3	15%	4	44%
B	PAID SITTER	22	12%	3	15%	2	22%
C-D	DAY CARE CENTER	23	13%	5	25%	0	0%
E	PRESCHOOL	10	5%	1	5%	0	0%
F	CAMPUS CENTER	63	35%	8	40%	3	33%
	TOTAL	182	100%	20	100%	9	100%

JY:CHLDPREFERRED

NUMBER OF PARENTS WHO WOULD USE CAMPUS CHILD CARE FACILITY
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 6 YEARS AND UNDER

	STUDENTS	CLASSIFIED	EXEMPT	TOTAL
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER	210	20	10	239
WOULD USE CAMPUS CENTER	151	14	5	170
% OF PARENTS	72%	70%	50%	71%
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 2.5 AND UNDER	126	9	2	137
WOULD USE CAMPUS CENTER	84	5	1	90
% OF PARENTS	67%	56%	50%	66%

JY:CHLDUSE

COMMUNITY COLLEGE CHILD CARE SURVEY: FALL 1987
NUMBER OF CHILDREN PARENTS WOULD ENROLL IN CAMPUS CHILD CARE CENTER

		STUDENTS		CLASSIFIED		EXEMPT	
			% OF CHILDREN		% OF CHILDREN		% OF CHILDREN
A	UNDER 1 YEAR	49	82%	5	100%	5	100%
B	1-2.5 YEARS	60	86%	4	80%	1	100%
C	2.5-6 YEARS	112	77%	15	75%	8	67%
D	6-12 YEARS	69	32%	17	41%	11	25%
E	13 AND OVER	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL	290	41%	41	26%	25	14%

JY:CHLDENROLL

HIGHEST AMOUNT PARENTS WOULD BE ABLE TO PAY FOR CAMPUS CHILD CARE

		STUDENTS		CLASSIFIED		EXEMPT	
A	$1.00-1.49	147	64%	17	59%	4	18%
B	$1.50-1.99	48	21%	8	28%	3	14%
C	$2.00-2.49	21	9%	2	7%	10	45%
D	$2.50 OR ABOVE	4	2%	0	0%	2	9%
E	OTHER	10	4%	2	7%	3	14%
	TOTAL	230	100%	29	100%	22	100%

JY:CHLDPAY

IMPORTANT FACTORS WHEN SELECTING CHILD CARE
PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 6 YEARS AND UNDER

STUDENTS		STUDENTS		CLASSIFIED		EXEMPT	
A	COST	137	65%	16	80%	4	40%
B	NEAR HOME	99	47%	7	35%	5	50%
C	NEAR COLLEGE/WORK	96	46%	15	75%	5	50%
D	TRANSPORTATION	42	20%	5	25%	1	10%
E	LICENSED	82	39%	11	55%	4	40%
F	NO. OF STAFF	89	42%	11	55%	5	50%
G	AGE OTHER CHILDREN	73	35%	5	25%	2	20%
H	MEALS PROVIDED	92	44%	10	50%	2	20%
I	LEARNING ACTIVITIES	111	53%	17	85%	4	40%
J	CARE ALL CHILDREN	57	27%	7	35%	3	30%
K	OTHER	15	7%	4	20%	1	10%
	TOTAL	210	100%	20	100%	10	100%

JY:CHLDIMPORTANT

ERIC Clearinghouse for
Junior Colleges MAR 11 1988